

HEALTH
18 AUG 1943
C.R.

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report of the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Urban District for the year, 1941.

The report continues in its abridged form, and this year the figures for population are omitted on instructions from the Ministry of Health.

The General state of the Public Health remained favourable for the second full year of war.

I am glad to report that the death rate is just 10.26 per 1,000 population. For England and Wales, the corresponding figure was 12.9.

There has been an increase in the Birth Rate, The figure for 1941 in the Hoole Urban District was 16.47. The figure for England and Wales was, 14.2.

The Infant Mortality Rate shows a decrease, being 41.1 per 1,000 live Births compared with 67.1 in 1940 and 59.0 for all England and Wales.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in acres - 670

Number of inhabited houses - 2,427

Rateable Value. £47,791.0.0d.

Sum represented by 1d. Rate - £199.2.7d.

The District remains mainly residential in character. A large Proportion of the population is engaged in Railway and Transport services, in distributive trades and various industries at Shotton, Ellesmere Port and Helsby.

Extracts from the Vital Statistics of the Year.

The natural increase, (that is excess of births over deaths) is 6.21.

The natural increase in England and Wales is 1.3 per 1,000 civilian population.

LIVE BIRTHS.

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	71	69	140
Illegitimate	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>
	73	73	146

Birth Rate :- 16.47 per 1,000 population.

Registrar General's Table 1941 England & Wales 14.2 per 1000 Population

STILL BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	1	2	3

Still Births Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and still) Births 20.1

Still Births Rate per 1,000 population 1.5

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales .51.

DEATHS.

Total.. 91 Males.. 44 Females.. 47.

Death Rate 10.26 per 1,000 Population. (13.51 in 1940)

It is impossible to give a corrected Death Rate in War time owing to movements of population and other conditions.

Percentage of Deaths occurring in Public Institutions - 38.5

Death Rate - England and Wales - 12.9 per 1,000 population.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes -

Puerperal Sepsis	0
Other maternal causes	<u>0</u>
	<u>0</u>

Death rate from Puerperal Sepsis nil per 1,000 total live and still births.

" " " other Puerperal causes nil " " " "

The Figures for England and Wales -

Puerperal Sepsis - .48 per 1,000 total births (live and still)

Other Puerperal Causes 1.75.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age.

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age.						M	F	Total
All Infants per 1,000 live births.	Rate	41.1.	Numbers	4	2	6		
Legitimate " " " " " "	"	34.2	"	3	2	5		
Illegitimate " " " " " "	"	6.85	"	1	-	1		

The figure for England and Wales. All infants per 1,000 live births 59.0.



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Deaths from Cancer (all ages) 12
Deaths from Measles " Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) Nil.
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) Nil.

There were no outstanding causes of death during the year.

The various occupations of the inhabitants remain comparatively^a healthy.

There were 12 deaths over 80 years, and 55 deaths over 65 years.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

Public Health Officers.

Medical Officer of Health, M. E. Russell, M.B. B.Ch. D.P.H. --

Deputy Medical Officer of Health - W.J.A. Russell B.A, M.B.B.Ch

Sanitary Inspector : R.D. Jones. A.R.S.I.

Services provided:-

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

The following examinations were carried out by the Chester Royal

Infirmery - 109 Throat swabs
5 Sputa
1 Water Examination.

The County Public Health Laboratory examined 20 sputa 1 of these gave a positive result and 19 were negative.

(b) Ambulance Facilities. Infectious cases are removed to hospital in a motor ambulance from the Chester Isolation Hospital - a trained nurse accompanies the ambulance.

Non-infectious cases and accident cases are removed by the City of Chester Ambulances at a fixed tariff. The Ambulance may be summoned by telephone, and is despatched without delay. The Ambulance facilities may be considered adequate.

(c) Nursing.

No arrangements are made by the Council to provide nursing, but a District Nurse has been provided by the Hoole and Newton District Nursing Association, which is a charitable organisation supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The following are provided for Hoole by the Cheshire County Council.

School Clinic.

This is held every morning (except Wednesday) for the treatment of children with minor complaints. The attendances in 1941 were 1,713.

School children with defective eyesight were examined by the Ophthalmic Surgeon of the County Public Health Department who made 10 attendances during the year. Dental treatment is given by the School Dental Surgeon. Medical Inspection of School Children is carried out by the County Authority.

Ante-Natal Clinic. Is held on the second Thursday in each month. During the year 96 Expectant Mothers made 164 attendances.

The County Dentist attends for ante-natal and post natal mothers on the first and third Fridays in the month and for Toddlers on the First Friday.

Child Welfare Clinic. Is held every Tuesday. It is a very popular centre and is well attended.

During the year 2,231 babies attended and 240 children between 2 and 5 years of age.

Orthopaedic Clinic. Patients from Hoole attend at 2 Kings Buildings, Chester on Fridays 10-12 noon. Hospital treatment when required is carried out at the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.

Venereal Diseases. Patients from this area are sent to the Chester Royal Infirmary where they receive specialised treatment.

Tuberculosis Clinic. This is held on Wednesday mornings at 2 Kings Buildings, Chester.

(e) HOSPITALS.

There have been no changes in the Hospital Services during the year. By arrangement with the City of Chester, cases of infectious disease are admitted to the Isolation Hospital at Sealand. The Council pay a retaining fee of £120 per annum for four beds and £2.12.6 per week per patient. General Hospital treatment is given at the Chester Royal Infirmary, which is a voluntary hospital. A number of cases are also treated at the

Cheshire Public Assistance Committee's Hospital, North Lane, Chester. Chester City Hospital receives patients from this Area at a reasonable tariff.

WATER SUPPLY.

All the water in this district is supplied by the Chester Waterworks Company. A sample is taken from this District once yearly and is examined by Dr. Grace at the Chester Royal Infirmary. The results of the examination were as follows :-

Report on Sample of Water Examined by Dr. Grace.

Chemical Examination :-

Combined Chlorine	1.6	parts per 100,000
Equivalent to NaCl	2.56	" " "
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	Nil	" " "
Nitrons Nitrons (Nitrate s).	"	" " "
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (Ammonia)	0.01	" " "
Albumenoid Nitrogen (Ammonia)	0.006	" " "
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs at 27°C	0.01	" " "
Lead, Copper or Iron	Nil	" " "
Temporary Hardness	1.0	" " "
Permanent Hardness	6.0	" " "
Total Hardness	7.0	" " "

Remarks :- This is a satisfactory water.

Bacteriological Examination :-

Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on gelatine plates, incubated at 20.22°C for 3 days. 0 per cc.

Average number of organisms producing visible colonies on Agar Plates, at 37.5° for 2 days.

Bacillus Coli Communis	.....	Absent in 100 c.c.
Streptococci	.....	Absent in 10 c.c.
B. enteriditis sporogenes	.....	Absent in 50 c.c.

Remarks :- This is an excellent water.

In addition the water is examined every fortnight by the Chester Public Health Authorities. Frequent examinations are also made by the Water Company.

The Water is excellent in quality and a plentiful supply is available for all purposes.

SCHOOLS

There are three elementary schools in the area. One is a Modern Building and the other two of the older type. They have been inspected from time to time during the year. The water supply in all the schools was satisfactory and the sanitary conditions satisfactory. On notification cases of infectious disease being received, the school premises and contacts were examined.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Particulars of samples forwarded to the Public Analyst from the District during the year 1941 are as follows :-

<u>Name of sample.</u>	<u>Number obtained.</u>	<u>Number adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality.</u>
Capsicum and Wintergreen plaster	1	.
Cocoa	1	.
Ham & Beef Paste	1	.
Jelly (Table)	1	.
Milk	10	2
Sardines	1	.
Soup	1	.
	<u>16</u>	<u>2</u>

All the samples were certified as being of the requisite quality, with the exception of 2 milks. One of these was found to be 5% deficient in fat and the seller was cautioned. The other sample taken in course of delivery from a producer who lives outside this District, was certified to contain 14% extraneous water. The fine of £50 imposed, was a record for the County.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.

During the year there was a fall in the number of cases of measles notified. There were 32 in 1941 against 165 in 1940. There was a rise in the incidence of whooping cough.

It is satisfactory to note that there was a slight fall in the incidence of Diphtheria, which I think may be attributed to our scheme of immunisation, 18 instead of 20. There was a marked fall in the incidence of Scarlet Fever (6 cases as compared with 33 in 1940).

Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme.

Under the school Scheme 157 children were immunised.
 Under the Pre school " 80 " " "
 TOTAL 237 " " "

The figures for the immunisation of school children continue to be satisfactory, and I am glad to report that due to intensive propaganda parents of the younger children are taking more and more advantage of the facilities provided by the Council.

Age incidence of Notifiable infectious diseases during 1941.

	Under 1 Year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	TOTAL	Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	.	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	6	.
Diphtheria	8	2	3	4	1	.	.	.	18	18	3
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	1	.	.	.	1	.	.
Erysipelas	1	.	.	1	.	.
Pneumonia	1	1	2	.	3	1	1	2	.	11	.	.
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	.	.
Measles	.	1	2	4	7	20	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.
Whooping Cough	.	4	10	10	8	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	.	.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	.	.
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and Mortality during 1941 are given in the following table :-

Age Periods.	New cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 years
1-5 "
5-15 "
15-25 "	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
25-35 "
35-45 "	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
45-55 "	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
55-65 "	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
65 & Upwards
	1	3	.	1	1	.	.	1

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1941

Net deaths of "residents". whether occurring within or without the district.

<u>Causes</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers	-	-
2. Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	1
3. Scarlet Fever.	-	-
4. Whooping Cough.	-	-
5. Diphtheria	-	3
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	0
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	1
8. Syphilis Disease	-	-
9. Influenza	-	-
10. Measles	-	-
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	-	-
12. Acute infectious encephalitis	-	-
13. Cancer of buccal cavity (male) & Uterus (Female)	-	-
14. Cancer of stomach duodenum	1	1
15. Cancer of breast	-	2
16. Cancer of all other sites	4	4
17. Diabetes	0	1
18. Intra Cranial vascular lesions	4	7
19. Heart disease	11	15
20. Other diseases circulatory system	-	-
21. Bronchitis	4	1
22. Pneumonia	2	1
23. Other respiratory diseases	3	-
24. Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum	-	-
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years	-	-
26. Appendicitis	2	1
27. Other digestive diseases	1	1
28. Nephritis	-	1

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females.</u>
29. Puerperal and post abortive sepsis	-	-
30. Other maternal causes	-	-
31. Premature birth	-	-
32. Congenital malformations with infantile disease	3	1
33. Suicide	-	-
34. Road Traffic accidents	2	-
35. Other Violent causes	2	1
36. All other causes	4	6
	<u>44</u>	<u>47</u>

